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November and must have been accepted as a volunteer shortly before his sixty-eighth birthday. I do not know how many Germans of professorial rank have fallen in the present war, nor how many men over seventy years of age have died at the front for Germany. At least our American-German Gregory, of Leipzig, took refuge behind neither age nor class nor scruple, but threw himself with all the boyish energy we remember so well into a course he believed in, though we think it false and lost, and so tragically

died in the land of his forefathers, but with the army of its foes.

All together, his French ancestry, his American birth, his German adoption, his humane and democratic sympathies, his reputation among scholars the world over, his wide circle of personal friends in a dozen lands, his age, extraordinary for a soldier, and his death on French soil as an unwitting instrument of Prussian aggression make him a unique figure even in this extraordinary war.

## SUBMARINE AND SCHOLARSHIP

It is difficult to ascertain how many hundred thousand tons of material were sunk by submarines in April. It is much more difficult to estimate the month's losses in personality, as a single instance will show.

On April 4 the "City of Paris," on her way from India and Egypt to England, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean. She had on board Professor J. Rendel Harris, the eminent Quaker scholar and philanthropist, and Professor James Hope Moulton, of the University of Manchester. Professor Harris survived; Professor Moulton died of exposure three days after the attack. In his death New Testament study has suffered a loss which may fairly be called incalculable. It is enough to point out that he had published the first volume, and was at work upon the second, of what promised to be the standard grammar of New Testament Greek; and that with Professor Milligan of Glasgow he was engaged upon, and had already published in part, the most important work now being done on the vocabulary of the New Testa-

ment. This latter work Professor Milligan will doubtless carry on to completion; but it is difficult to see who can complete the grammar on the plane on which Professor Moulton had begun it. Fortunately the work was so nearly completed that it will be possible to publish the second volume, with the relatively small addition of a chapter or two from some other hand.

Professor Harris had left England in the autumn to join Professor Moulton in India, but his ship had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean and he was landed in Egypt. He did not continue the journey, but spent the winter in Egypt, joining Professor Moulton when the "City of Paris" touched in Egypt on her way to England. He has thus had the extraordinary experience of being twice torpedoed and escaping with his life.

Professor Moulton belonged to a family distinguished in scholarship and public life. His father, Professor W. F. Moulton, was the well-known Cambridge authority on the New Testament whose

edition of Winer's *Grammar* was the standard work in its field a generation ago. His uncle, Professor Richard Green Moulton, is the editor of the *Modern Reader's Bible*. Another uncle, Lord Moulton, long recognized as the leading British expert on patents, has for some years been one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who virtually constitute the supreme court of the British Empire; and at the outbreak of the war he was made chairman of the Committee on Explosives, and later director-general of explosive supplies in the Ministry of Munitions.

Professor Moulton was in America lecturing when the war broke out, and his wide practical interest in life, his intellectual brilliancy, and his great personal charm won for him a wide and willing hearing. A few months after his return to England Mrs. Moulton suddenly died, and the great change thus wrought in his life led him to welcome an invitation to visit India for further study of Parseeism, in which he had long been deeply interested. It was characteristic of his wonderful versatility that he had an active scientific interest in Zoroastrianism and had written much about it.

He spent eighteen months in India studying the Parsees, and it was on his way home from this work that he lost his life. His eldest son, who early in the war gave up a Cambridge fellowship to become a lieutenant in the British Expeditionary Force, was killed in Flanders some months ago.

The cause of religion and many fields of learning have suffered in his death a loss for which the world is poorly compensated by any supposed military value the sinking of the "City of Paris" may have had, and we observe again the blind and wanton brutality of the course Germany has chosen. It cannot be too often pointed out that to destroy enemy munitions and soldiers is war, while to shoot or drown peaceable civilians of whatever nationality is mere savagery. Professor Moulton's death is a conspicuous instance of the new-style warfare against noncombatants of which Germany is so proud, and excellently illustrates her policy of destroying values she cannot replace for a wholly fictitious military advantage—a policy which knows no way to carry on war without losing entirely the perspective of humanity, civilization, and science.